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OFFICE OF PETITIONS

In re Patent No. 7,501,118	:
Issued: March 10, 2009	: DECISION ON APPLICATION
Application No. 10/670,184	: FOR PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT
Filed: September 24, 2003	:
Attorney Docket No. 2976-4039US3	:

This is a decision on the "PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(d)" filed May 8, 2009, requesting that the patent term adjustment determination for the above-identified patent be changed from six hundred eighty-three (683) days to one thousand two hundred three (1203) days.

The request for reconsideration of patent term adjustment is **DISMISSED**.

On March 10, 2009, the above-identified application matured into US Patent No. 7,501,118 with a patent term adjustment of 683 days. This request for reconsideration of patent term adjustment was timely filed within two months of the issue date of the patent. See 37 CFR 1.705(d).

The Office acknowledges submission of the \$200.00 fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(e). No additional fees are required.

Patentees request recalculation of the patent term adjustment based on the decision in Wyeth v. Dudas, 580 F. Supp. 2d 138, 88 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1538 (D.D.C. 2008). Patentees assert that in view of the decision in Wyeth, they are "entitled to a total patent term adjustment of 1203 days, which includes 898 days of patent term adjustment due to exceeding three year pendency and 520 days due to USPTO delay in prosecution."

The 898-day period is calculated based on the application having been filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) on September 24, 2003, and the patent having been issued on March 10, 2009, three years and 898 days later. Patentees assert that in addition to this 898-day period, they are entitled to a period of adjustment due to examination delay pursuant to 37 CFR 1.702(a), of 520 days for the failure by the Office to mail at least one of a notification under 35 U.S.C. 132 not later than fourteen months after the date on which the application was filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), pursuant to 37 CFR 1.702(a)(1).

Under 37 CFR 1.703(f), patentees are entitled to a period of patent term adjustment equal to the period of delays based on the grounds set forth in 37 CFR 1.702 reduced by the period of time equal to the period of time during which patentees failed to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude prosecution pursuant to 37 CFR 1.704. In other words, it is the period of Office delay reduced by the period of applicant delay. Patentees do not dispute the period of reduction of 215 days for applicant delay.

Patentees do not dispute that the total period of Office delay is the sum of the period of Three Years Delay (898 days) and the period of Examination Delay (520 days) to the extent that these periods of delay are not overlapping. However, in effect, patentees contend that no portion of the Three Year Delay period overlaps with the period of 14-month examination delay. Accordingly, patentees submit that the total period of adjustment for Office delay is 1418 days, which is the sum of the period of Three Year Delay (898 days) and the period of Examination Delay (520 days), reduced by the period of overlap (0 days). As such, patentees assert entitlement to a patent term adjustment of 1203 days (898 + 520 reduced by 0 overlap – 215 (applicant delay)).

The Office agrees that as of the issuance of the patent on March 10, 2009, the application was pending three years and 898 days after its filing date. The Office agrees that the action detailed above was not taken within the specified time frame, and thus, the entry of a period of adjustment of 520 days is correct. At issue is whether patentees should accrue 898 days of patent term adjustment for the Office taking in excess of three years to issue the patent, as well as 520 days for Office failure to take a certain action within a specified time frame (or examination delay).

The Office contends that the period of 520 days examination delay overlaps with the period of 898 days of delay in issuance of the patent. Patentees' calculation of the period of overlap is inconsistent with the Office's interpretation of this provision. 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) limits the adjustment of patent term, as follows:

To the extent that the periods of delay attributable to grounds specified in paragraph (1) overlap, the period of any adjustment granted under this subsection shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed.

Likewise, 35 CFR 1.703(f) provides that:

To the extent that periods of delay attributable to the grounds specified in § 1.702 overlap, the period of adjustment granted under this section shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed.

As explained in *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, 69 Fed. Reg. 34283 (June 21, 2004), the Office interprets 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) as permitting either patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iv), or patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), but not as permitting patent term adjustment under both 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iv) and 154(b)(1)(B). Accordingly, the Office implements the overlap provision as follows:

If an application is entitled to an adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), the entire period during which the application was pending (except for periods excluded under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i)-(iii)), and not just the period beginning three years after the actual filing date of the application, is the period of delay under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay overlap under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A). Thus, any days of delay for Office issuance of the patent more than 3 years after the filing date of the application, which overlap with the days of patent term adjustment accorded prior to the issuance of the patent will not result in any additional patent term adjustment. See 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A), and 37 CFR § 1.703(f). See *Changes to Implement Patent Term Adjustment Under Twenty Year Term; Final Rule*, 65 Fed. Reg. 56366 (Sept. 18, 2000). See also *Revision of Patent Term Extension and Patent Term Adjustment Provisions; Final Rule*, 69 Fed. Reg. 21704 (April 22, 2004), 1282 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 100 (May 18, 2004). See also *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, 69 Fed. Reg. 34283 (June 21, 2004).

The current wording of § 1.703(f) was revised in response to the misinterpretation of this provision by a number of Patentees. The rule was slightly revised to more closely track the corresponding language of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A). The relevant portion differs only to the extent that the statute refers back to provisions of the statute whereas the rule refers back to sections of the rule. This was not a substantive change to the rule nor did it reflect a change of the Office's interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A). As stated in the *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, the Office has consistently taken the position that if an application is entitled to an adjustment under the three-year pendency provision of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), the entire period during which the application was pending before the Office (except for periods excluded under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i)-(iii)), and not just the period beginning three years after the actual filing date of the application, is the relevant period under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay "overlap" under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A).

This interpretation is consistent with the statute. Taken together the statute and rule provide that to the extent that periods of delay attributable to grounds specified in 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1) and in corresponding § 1.702 overlap, the period of adjustment

granted shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed. The grounds specified in these sections cover the A) guarantee of prompt Patent and Trademark Office responses, B) guarantee of no more than 3-year application pendency, and C) guarantee or adjustments for delays due to interference, secrecy orders and appeals. A section by section analysis of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) specifically provides that:

Section 4402 imposes limitations on restoration of term. In general, pursuant to [35 U.S.C.] 154(b)(2)(A)-(C), total adjustments granted for restorations under [35 U.S.C. 154](b)(1) are reduced as follows: (1) To the extent that there are multiple grounds for extending the term of a patent that may exist simultaneously (e.g., delay due to a secrecy order under [35 U.S.C.] 181 and administrative delay under [35 U.S.C.] 154(b)(1)(A)), the term should not be extended for each ground of delay but only for the actual number of days that the issuance of a patent was delayed; See 145 Cong. Rec. S14,718¹

As such, the period for over three-year pendency does not overlap only to the extent that the actual dates in the period beginning three years after the date on which the application was filed overlap with the actual dates in the periods for failure of the Office to take action within specified time frames. In other words, consideration of the overlap does not begin three years after the filing date of the application

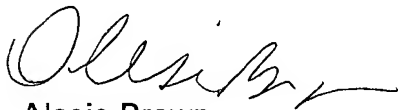
In this instance, the relevant period under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay "overlap" under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) is the entire period during which the application was pending before the Office, September 24, 2003, to the date the patent issued on March 10, 2009. Prior to the issuance of the patent, 520 days of patent term adjustment were accorded for the Office failing to respond within a specified time frame during the pendency of the application. The 520 days of examination delay overlaps with the 898 days of delay in issuing the patent. During that time, the issuance of the patent was delayed by 898 days, not 520 days and 898 days. The Office took 14 months and 520 days to issue a first Office action. Otherwise, the Office took all actions set forth in 37 CFR 1.702(a) within the prescribed time frames. Nonetheless, given the 520 days of examination delay and the time allowed within the time frames for processing and examination, as of the date the patent issued, the application was pending three years and 898 days. The Office did not delay 520 days and also delay an additional 898 days. Accordingly, 898 days of patent term adjustment (not 520 and 898 days) was properly entered since the period of delay of

¹ The AIPA is title IV of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999 (S. 1948), which was incorporated and enacted as law as part of Pub. L. 106-113. The Conference Report for H.R. 3194, 106th Cong. 1st Sess. (1999), which resulted in Pub. L. 106-113, does not contain any discussion (other than the incorporated language) of S. 1948. A section-by-section analysis of S. 1948, however, was printed in the Congressional Record at the request of Senator Lott, See 145 Cong. Rec. S14,708-26 (1999)(daily ed. Nov. 17, 1999).

520 days of examination delay overlaps with the period of 898 days attributable to the delay in the issuance of the patent. Entry of both periods is not warranted. Thus, 898 days is determined to be the actual number of days that the issuance of the patent was delayed.

In view thereof, no adjustment to the patent term will be made.

Telephone inquiries specific to this decision should be directed to Senior Petitions Attorney Patricia Faison-Ball at (571) 272-3212.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alesia Brown', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alesia Brown
Senior Petitions Attorney
Office of Petitions